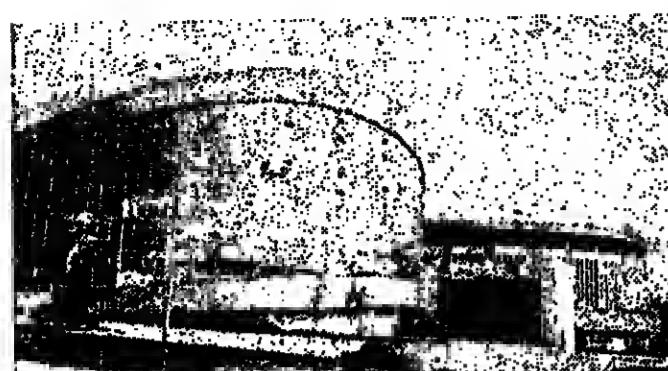


SPORTS



The Moscow Olympic facilities have kept their Olympic pace, playing host daily to Moscow sports enthusiasts of all ages. Those photo were taken at a practice session of young sportsmen and members of a health-building group at the Olympiyskiy sports complex. The number of children and young people attending sports groups in Moscow has gone up by 20,000 because of the availability of the Moscow Olympic stadium alone.

Photos by Igor Utkin and TASS



FIDE vice-president: delay causes big problems

I regret the uncertainty caused by the FIDE president's postponement of the opening of the world chess match. Any discussion of this matter confronts us and the Moscow match organizers with big problems. Africa is ready to act as a mediator.

SOVIET LINE-UP FOR CANADA CUP

Soviet coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yurzhev have named 33 candidates to the national squad, among them 23 field players and three goalies, for the Canada Cup tournament scheduled for September 1-13 this year.

The team includes goalies Tretyak and Tyurin (Central Army Club), Myskin (Moscow Dynamo), Belyaev (Dynamo) and Peruvkin (Moscow Dynamo), Krasnouk, Fetisov, Balinov, Starikov, I. Gulyayev, Zulikov and Steinov (Central Army Club), Gorshunov (Sokol) and Tyutkov (Spartak); attackmen Drezdovsky, Zhirkov, Khomutov, Krulov, Larionov and S. Mekarov (Central Army Club), Shalimov, Shepelev, Kapustin and Kozevnikov; Antipov, Strelkov, A. Semyonov, Stalnov and Tyurin are both 18 and eligible to play at the junior world championship.

We'll face a most stiff competition in the Canada Cup, says Tikhonov, as Canada, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, US and Finland have recruited all the top players, both amateurs and pros.

We'll try to maintain our world champions status, he added.

"MN Informator" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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10th MEDAL FOR KOPYLOV

Sergel Kopylov, 21, a student from Tula, Moscow Olympic bronze medallist, has won the national track cycling championship, his 10th title to such tournaments overall. Interestingly enough, he won the 1,000 m heat standing start, which is not his favorite distance, in a time 07.091 sec, a new track record. Competing at the Young Pioneers stadium in Moscow were all world's top sprinters. The stadium has an open-air concrete track not unlike the "heavy" one for the world championships in Czechoslovakia now a month and a half away, and its choice was thus no accident.

"The bronze Olympic medal spurred me on so I realized I could do more," said Kopylov after he won the national title. "It is only one or two years later I took to the heats—I believe that time trials, Italy, April, improved his speed." Such versatility is a real honor for Kopylov. Only recently he provided a lot of competition for pro sprinter in Italy and went on to win the Grand Prix

the USA and France. That is why the Binni championship will be extremely hard-fought. I dream of competing with the world's top-notch sprinters at, say, a world championship, at Moscow's Krymskaya Olympic track, the world's fastest."

"I expect the most compelling this season from CDR cyclists," says Kopylov, "but there are now up-and-coming ones in

Photo by Yury Tufayev

SYNCHRONOUS SWIMMING MAKING CONFIDENT HEADWAY

The recent synchronous swimming contest at Moscow's

Olympic sports complex was attended by the growing skills of the participants. All three events on the programme were dominated by entrants from Moscow, a city where this sport has been cultivated since 1963. Last year it was included in the Olympic

programme.

Tatyana Holler, from Burevinsk sports club, emerged on top with 171.49 points, ahead of teammate Irina Polyomkina. They later joined hands to perform a complex and original composition and won the pair.

Joined by Vassya Garasimova, Tatyana Guseyeva, Natalya Moshchenko and Larisa Popovskaya,

they then proceeded to win the group title.

The events were presented by Olympic winner Galina Prokumenshchikova, Vice-Chairman of the All-Union Synchronised Swimming Commission.

The September European championship, in Yugoslavia, will be the first serious trial for the Soviet national team.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

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"MN Informator" comes out on Tuesday and Saturday, and offers to bring the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and MN In-

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• The 14th October Printing
Publications, Distribution,
Advertising Corporation,
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Printed at the "Livestock" Print
Moscow, USSR
Published Tuesday and Saturday
Index: 50022

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Photo Camera Press-TASS

Tel Aviv continues to annex occupied Arab territories. The photo
shows Israeli self-propelled howitzers on the Golan Heights.
Photo Camera Press-TASS

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HOME NEWS

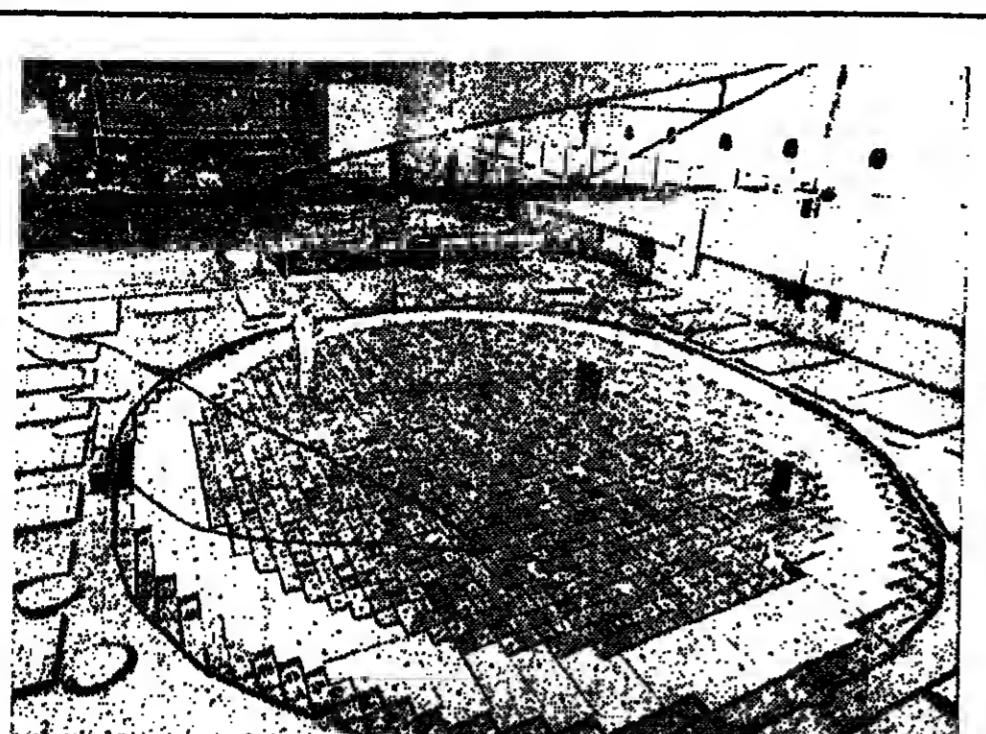
Round the Soviet Union

THE NEFTYANIYE KAMNI OFF-SHORE OIL FIELD ON PYLONS IN THE CASPIAN SEA IS NOW LINKED TO THE AP-SHERON PENINSULA BY A 75 KILOMETRE PIPELINE. The first load of oil is already being pumped through the pipeline which will be used for continuous oil deliveries. Oil losses are fully eliminated.

50 MILLION BOTTLES OF MINERAL WATER ARE TO BE PRODUCED AT A NEWLY OPENED FACTORY AT DUSHANBE. In this way the republic's demand for mineral water, even during summer time, will be fully met and some amount of it will be shipped to other cities of the country.

A MAJOR PROGRAMME HAS BEEN LAUNCHED TO DECORATE THE STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES OF BIRSTONAS, A RESORT TOWN IN LITHUANIA. This is not the first programme of this kind to have been undertaken in the republic. Over 50 granite monuments have, for example, been installed in a park in Klaipeda. Artificial landscapes will be made to blend with the surrounding nature.

RESTORATION WORK HAS NOW BEEN COMPLETED ON THE RUNDALE PALACE IN RIIGA, THE CAPITAL OF LATVIA. IT WAS BUILT 200 YEARS AGO TO THE DESIGN OF THE GREAT ARCHITECT BARTOLOMEO BASARELLI. Working from old drawings, engravings and records, restorers have now brought back to life all the 140 halls and rooms of the palace. And this white-stone baroque building now looks as it used to two centuries ago.



Outlook for nuclear power industry

In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), the aggregate power of newly-built Soviet nuclear power stations will amount to 24.25 million kilowatts. This is three times as much as in the previous five-year plan period.

Here you see the assembly of the final (the fourth) power unit of the Leningrad nuclear power station which started generating power at the beginning of the year. The Leningrad station occupies a special place in the Soviet power industry. It is the first our power station to use nuclear reactors having a one million kilowatt per unit capacity. The aggregate power of the station is also being increased. Whereas the first Soviet station in Obninsk has a power capacity of 500 thousand kilowatts, the Kostroma station, now under construction, will have a capacity of 6 million kilowatts.

The nuclear power industry has an unprecedented annual power growth rate of 33-35 per cent.

It is an industry that is always in the focus of attention. Recently, a meeting was held of specialists in power station construction and maintenance, and of people from factories and institutes specializing in nuclear power engineering. It was sponsored by the CPSU Central Committee. Among those present were Andrei Kirilenko and Mikhail Slesov, Members of the Politburo and Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolai Tikhonov, Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and noted specialists in the Soviet economy.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SOVIET RAILWAYS

At present nearly three-fifths of our home cargo turnover and 40 percent of our passenger haulage is carried by Soviet railways, writes the POLITICHESKOE BAMOORAZOVANIYE magazine. Every day they transport more than 10 million tonnes of cargo and nearly 10 million passengers. The annual volume of cargo turnover is calculated in cosmic figures—1.340 million tonne-kilometres. This is more than 50 per cent of the total cargo turnover for all the railway lines on this planet.

The map of Soviet railways is changing all the time. New sections and whole new lines are springing up. In the current five-year plan period more than 2,000 km of new railways have been commissioned. Two of these new lines are of particular importance: the Sugut-Urgenç line in West Siberia and the BAM line. Both these railways will play vital role in the development of the oil and gas fields and of the lumber industry in West Siberia.

More than two-thirds of the whole length of the BAM line is being used, or permanent or temporary tracks, for a normal schedule of traffic. A considerable part of the railway network has thus been established.

Electric traction pylons have been erected along 41,000 km. We have more railways with electric haulage than the USA, England, France, and Japan taken together. The USSR has the largest network of electric track in the world. This includes the Moscow-Narym line, more than 6,500 km long; the Moscow-Kiev-Chop line; the Moscow-Yaroslav line; the Moscow-Sevastopol line; etc.

TV AS A POPULARIZER OF SCIENCE

Sergei Kopitsa is a member of the Institute for the Physical Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences and head of the General Physics Chair of the Moscow Institute for Physical Engineering. In addition, he is one of the authors and the presenter of the "Obzivchik" popular science TV programme.

The supreme task that faces the compilers of popular science programmes, writes Kopitsa in the UCHITELSKAYA GAZETA, is to develop the right ap-

proach to a non-specialist to this or that problem or phenomenon.

I would say that it is the educational element that is uppermost popular in science programmes. There was a long past in the history of science when it tended to confine its explanations to those natural phenomena known to each and every one of us. Then a qualitative leap took place and today scientific thought works in a sphere which does not interfere with our personal experience. It is therefore necessary not only to explain new concepts, one also has to make sure that they enter deep into the viewer's consciousness.

The TV audience is extremely large. Our programmes are watched by people who differ in age, profession and social background. It is, I believe, impossible for us to be of equal interest to all people. We have, therefore, decided to give up explaining individual achievements of science.

A MEDICAL OPINION ON LAZINESS

How do doctors view laziness and is it possible to give a medical opinion of this malady, asks M. Bryukhov, Candidate of Science (Medicine) in the NEDELYA newspaper.

There are different kinds of laziness. A clear majority of losers are absolutely healthy and more often than not need a good dressing down and not medical advice. But there are people in whom this malady is very strong. This is a symptom (and not always the main one) of disorders in the organism.

While outwardly we cannot distinguish between these two categories, one is made up of people who are pure bone idle, whereas the other consists of people who really are ill.

Sometimes people suffering from depression are mistaken for losers. It takes a specialist to determine whether a declining working ability is a result of severe depression. In which case, by dealing with the disorder, a doctor can eliminate the patient's sluggishness.

Aside from the pathological variants of laziness there are also borderline cases. In some people, for instance, laziness is a protest against maltreatment. This is particularly true in the case of children and adolescents without parents.

AN EMPHASIS ON LAND IMPROVEMENT AND IRRIGATION

An artificial lake of over 3,000,000 cu m has been constructed over the extensive peat fields in the flood-lands of the Solotcha River. In the Western Ukraine, irrigating thousands of hectares of meadow and pasture land, the lake forms the final link in the biggest land improvement scheme and irrigation system to have been undertaken in the Carpathian area.

Land improvement and irrigation is the main factor in the expansion of areas sown with crops and fodder in the region. At present land improvement specialists are building large drainage systems with a two-sided regulation of the water and air regime of the soil. During the long periods of rain common to this area, excessive moisture will be accumulated in reservoirs and will be used in water sprinkling installations and various systems providing subsoil watering in dry weather.

KUNZHUT MAKES A COMEBACK

The semi-forgotten plant, kuzhut, is again being grown in Turkmenia. The kuzhut seed has a 50 to 55 per cent oil content. It is widely used in the food, confectionery and candle industries. In medicine and technology, kuzhut oilseeds are, moreover, a highly nutritious fodder for cattle. The Turkmen cultivated the plant a long time ago, but some forty years ago back cotton and other more up-to-date crops replaced it out, and only in the north of this Central Asian republic small areas remained under kuzhut cultivation.

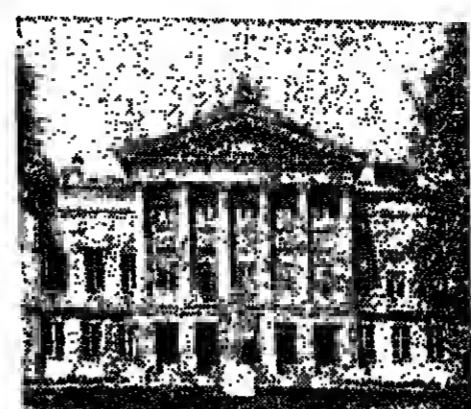
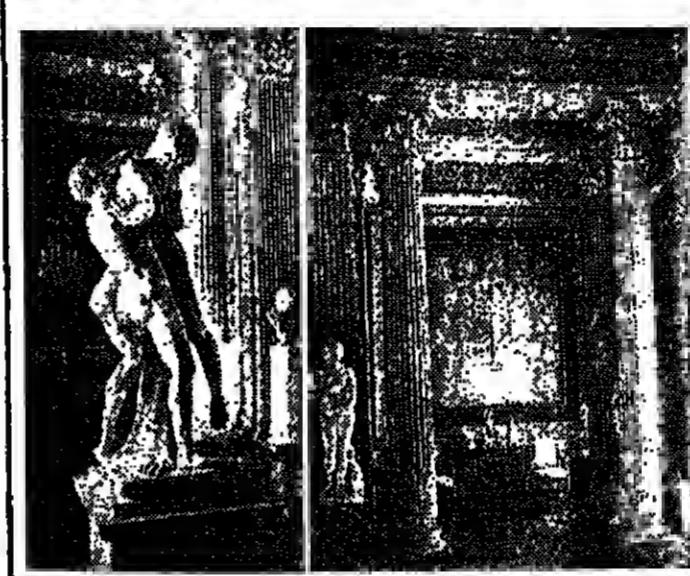
HOME NEWS

Places to visit

OSTANKINO

When they bear this name many millions of people in our country immediately think of the Soviet Union's biggest TV centre and the TV tower visible for dozens of miles around. Far from Moscow and many visitors to our capital Ostankino also mean an island of old Moscow suburbs surrounded by the hubbub of the modern city. Some years ago it would have taken a long time to get to the modern centre of our capital.

In the 90s of the 18th century an enormous building, even according to present-day standards, was put up in the area. Count Nikolai Sheremetev, one of the wealthiest nobles in Russia, and a prominent figure of the age, had embarked on the construction of his sumptuous palace, complete with a theatre and room for concerts, and galleries for pictures and prints. Among other treasures the palace housed a magnificent collection of porcelain and sculpture.



Famous architects such as Quareghj, Kasie, and Camporesi and the Russian art architects Argusov and Mironov took part in the implementation of Sheremetev's project.

The Ostankino Palace today is a museum of art. Serf artists played a leading (although involuntary) role in the creation of this building. Apart from the masons, painters and craftsmen who painted the ceilings, laid the palace's beautiful parquet floors, and who planned the park, they also acted in the theatre. The renowned Sheremetev theatre company consisted of serfs. The names of the serfs—Kovaleva-Zhemchugova and the actress Shlykova-Graustava remain to this day among the outstanding masters of the Russian theatre.

Aerial observations have revealed new taiga areas in the mountains inhabited by the snow-thick-horned ram. Here too it is in protection.

IMPROVED WIRE

How can we make wire stronger? It was the task that specialists from the Institute of Metallophysics of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Republic set themselves. They have now created an automatic production line along which wire is pulled at a speed of 60 metres per second and subjected alternatively to cold and hot heat. This is a much cleaner and more economical method of making wire than all those hitherto used.

REINFORCED CONCRETE GIVEN NEW LEASE OF LIFE

What is to be done with outdated reinforced concrete structures? Alas, they too grow old... Up to the present, reinforced concrete has very often ended on the waste-dump.

Moscow specialists have now come up with a device which crushes reinforced concrete by the press with a force of 50 tonnes. In this way the metal reinforcement is separated from the concrete. The iron is sent for remelting and the concrete is crushed into flakes and used in the production of new reinforced concrete.

One of the expeditions, held within the framework of the Soviet programme, is international. Ten French scientists will be participating in it alongside their Soviet colleagues.

ULTRASOUND HELPS RESTORERS

According to astronomers an eclipse of the sun will take place on July 31. Staff members of the USSR Academy of Sciences are preparing to observe this comparatively rare phenomenon—the last eclipse of the century.

The eclipse, which will only be visible from the territory of the Soviet Union (a similar phenomenon occurred in 1938), will last little more than 2 minutes. During this time the Sun, the Moon and the Earth will be on one and the same line. The

Moon's oval disc will gradually cover the Sun. The eclipse will start over the Black Sea, it will later be observed in the Caucasus, in Kazakhstan, in districts of Siberia and, finally, in the Far East. Expeditions of Soviet astronomers are being sent to these areas.

One of the expeditions, held within the framework of the Soviet programme, is international. Ten French scientists will be participating in it alongside their Soviet colleagues.

TAJIK UNIVERSITY'S FIRST GRADUATE ECOLOGISTS

Students of Tajik University, together with reserve staff, the students completed the Ici of animals inhabiting this area, and made a study forest of pests. This first group of ecologists at the university's research base, on the Ramit reserve, rare animal species under danger of extinction, such as the snow leopard, Bukhara deer and others, are under protection.

Swamps made into nature preserves

The list of nature preserves in Estonia has been extended by the addition of 28 swamps which are important for the environment and science.

"The creation of these swamp preserves of 1,200 ha each is necessary to maintain a balance in nature," says F. Nurmuslu, Deputy Minister for Forestry and Nature Protection in Estonia. "We have reclaimed more than a million hectares of land in Estonia, while the use

of subterranean waters in industry and agriculture grows."

One of Estonia's largest swamps—in the basin of the River Emajogi—is under preservation order. It has many rare plants and also waterfowl which nest in its reeds.

Some of the preservation areas lie within the territory of forestry collective and state farms. People will be able to continue to visit them to pick berries and mushrooms, and to rest.

Pavel Vaynshteyn, First Deputy Chairman of the Novosti Press Agency, received while Kirovobod and Vitebsk Oblasts. Vitebsk Oblast, like most others in the Soviet Union, has a large number of forests and swamps.

VIEWPOINT

Kospas-Sarsat International space rescue system

The goal of the Kospas-Sarsat international space rescue system is to cut down to a minimum the time needed to seek out ships and aircraft in distress. Yuri ZURABOV, vice-chairman of the Moravyazspartnik association, comments on the system.

At present four countries are cooperating in the programme. The Soviet Union is developing the Kospas system—Space search system for distressed ships (and aircraft), while the USA, Canada and France are working on the Sarsat system—Search and rescue operations with the help of satellite detection. Several variants of these systems are being developed, with Kospas-Sarsat being the most promising to date.

The need for such a system is obvious. Capitio efforts by many countries and international organizations to reduce the incidence of shipwrecks is still fairly high. For instance, in 1978 alone, as many as 473 ships went down with some 2,000 people aboard. Causes for these tragedies vary but some result from too much time having been taken in the detection and rescue of ships in distress and this, in turn, stems from the lack of prompt telecommunication on a ship's location.

In this country the project is handled by the Ministry of Merchant Marine; in the USA it is handled by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; in Canada by the Communications Department; and in France, by the National Space Research Centre. Both systems will be essentially the same. Their technical specifications will be agreed and finalized so that they will be able to function both together and separately.

The Kospas-Sarsat system will work as follows: several satellites will be put into polar orbits, at heights from between 800 to 1,000 km, and since such orbits are fairly low and pass over the earth's poles, the satellite receivers will have radio control of practically the entire globe.

In case of a shipwreck or a plane crash, special emergency buoys, to be fitted to all ships and aircraft of the countries participating in the programme, will emit transmitting signals at 80 sec intervals. These will contain data on the nationality of the ship or aircraft, the nature of an objective and its code name. On receiving this information, a rescue satellite will beam it to the nearest ground data reception centre. This system ensures that detection of a buoy's position to within a range of two to four kilometres. It will take an average two hours for signals from buoys to be picked up by a satellite at the experimental stage of the project.

In the Soviet Union ground data reception centres are to be set up in Vologda, Kirovobod and Vitebsk Oblasts and the system will be coordinated by the Ministry of Merchant Marine in Moscow.

The Kospas-Sarsat rescue system will eventually be made available to an interested customer.

Photo by Boris Prishchepa

ENTERTAINMENT

'The Lay of the Host of Igor' in Danish

Recently Radio Denmark broadcasted excerpts from "The Lay of the Host of Igor", in a Danish translation by Georg Sarew.

Sarew's name appeared on the title page of the first edition of Pushkin's "Boris Godunov" in Denmark more than forty years ago. Since then he has acquainted Danish readers with Gogol, Tolstoy, Dostoev-

sky, Chekhov, Corky, Ehrenburg and Simonov.

Georg Sarew considers that it is all important that both he and his readers should be able to perceive a work's artistic merit. If Sarew's precept is widely followed, Denmark should have no difficulty in maintaining its keen interest in Russian classics.

FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. An exhibition "60 Years of Soviet Painting Art", from the collections of the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, has been opened in Oulu, the capital of Ecuador. 74 works on display reflect various stages in the development of the Soviet art.

Festivals. The festival of cartoons made in socialist countries is now on in Havana. Its programme features 180 films from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Hungary and Vietnam. Films for children complete within a special programme.

Cinema. The first night performance of the Nepalese film "Sindur" and the documentary "The Valley of Temples" took place at Moscow's "Gorizont" cinema, to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Austrian film "Pupil Gorbel" was also shown at "Gorizont" in accordance with the programme of cultural and scientific cooperation signed between the USSR and Austria.

The composer died in Paris but on his will his remains were brought to Leningrad and buried in the Alexander Nevskaya Lavra, the city necropolis, next to great Russian composers Glazunov, Tchaikovsky, and Rimsky-Korsakov.

JAPANESE-SOVIET RECORDINGS OF RUSSIAN MUSIC

The Japanese firm of Victor has decided to issue six LPs, the first in the series at Melodiya's recording studios in Moscow. All six discs will feature the Great Symphony Orchestra of Central TV and Radio Moscow, conducted by Vladimir Fedoseyev.

"Our work on this project is proceeding in somewhat extra-

GIFT OF GLAZUNOV'S DAUGHTER TO LENINGRAD MUSEUM

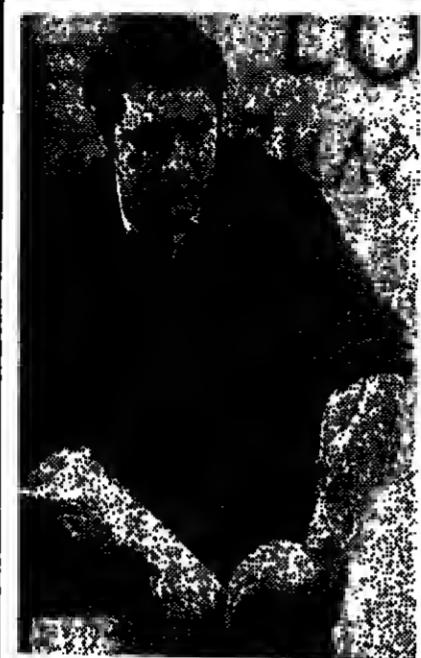
The new acquisitions of the Leningrad Theatre Museum are a concert dress-coat and the conductor's baton of Alexander Glazunov, an outstanding Russian composer. This and other private belongings have been handed over to the Soviet Union by his daughter, Yelena Glazunova-Glazhnik, who lives in Munich.

Many years of the composer's life were linked with the city on the Neva. Most of his music was first played here, including his ballets "Raymonda", "The Seasons" and "The Lady Servant". Glazunov was for almost a quarter of a century艺术 director of the Leningrad Conservatory and did a lot to help new generations of musicians to add to the glory of the Russian and Soviet music.

The composer died in Paris but on his will his remains were brought to Leningrad and buried in the Alexander Nevskaya Lavra, the city necropolis, next to great Russian composers Glazunov, Tchaikovsky, and Rimsky-Korsakov.

PROFILES

ALEXANDER VILKIN



Theatre directors who have not yet passed the 40-mark, have been making an increasing impact on the theatre in recent years. Alexander Vilkin, director of Moscow's Mayakovsky Theatre, belongs to their number.

Several years ago Vilkin staged a new production of Chekhov's "The Seagull" at the Mayakovsky Theatre. Chekhov's ideas of the struggle between good and evil, of the conflict between art and everyday life, of the tragedy of bent or broken destinies were expressed in a vivid and penetrating manner, devoid of sentimentality. In the young director's production, this was a production with a difference, impregnated with invention on the part of the director—In the finale Ning Zarechny's monologue in the finale of the repeated howling of a dog, barking in the distance, as heralding the mounting tragedy.

My main theme is the moral formation of a personality, taken in the widest sense, and in its most diverse aspects, is how Vilkin defines his artistic credo. Such an approach has characterized all Vilkin's work, both as an actor and producer, ever since the day when he appeared on the stage of the Taganka Drama Theatre for the first time. He has played many parts in the Taganka and even now that he has left the theatre he still comes back to play his favourite role in "The Exchange", based on a Yu. Trifanov story. But, as Vilkin himself admits, he had always been attracted to theatre direction. He is a graduate both of the acting and theatre faculties (the latter was headed at the time by the famous actor Boris Zakhavai at the Shchukin Theatre School). Among Vilkin's best achievements in this field are his co-productions with Yuri Lyubimov, the Taganka Theatre's chief director, of Bulgakov's "Master and Margarita" and Abramov's "Woman Horse". Vilkin polished his skills as a director at the Central Theatre of the Soviet Army and at the Jan Rolins Theatre in Riga, where he staged "Births of Our Youth" by Leo Druck and Sheridan's "The Duenna".

To be an actor and a director at the same time is not that easy. But Vilkin believes that a director must be conversant with the actor's profession in order to have a good command of the material for a production. A director must be prepared to be a go-between everything and be interested in all life's phenomena. Otherwise his work will become stereotyped and enter into monotony, he says. Thus, it was not by accident that Vilkin worked simultaneously on "The Seagull" in the theatre and on the radio production of "Three Men in a Boat" by Jerome K. Jerome. In addition, Vilkin also writes plays of his own and articles on the theory of artistic direction.

His present plans include a production of Gogol's "The Inspector-General" and of Bredbury's "Fahreheit 451".

Alexander DONSKOI

OLD SONGS

Old Georgian songs sung in the 11th-18th centuries made up the programme of a concert given by the State Georgian Capella in Tbilisi, the capital of the republic. They have been revived by Valerian Megradze, composer and music critic.

Megradze has spent twenty years recording forgotten melodies in rural localities in the south of Georgia. He compared different variants and has succeeded in reviving the polyphony of the drinking and ritual songs for which Georgian folklore has long been famous. Megradze has collected more than 800 songs. The result of his painstaking work is the monograph "Georgian (Meskhi) Folk Songs" which includes 80 unique melodies.

WHAT'S ON!

July 21-24

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), Guest performances of the Novy Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre from the Uzbek SSR. 21—Ashra, "Love and Sword" (ballet), 22—Tchaikovsky, "The Sleeping Beauty" (ballet), 24—Malkov, "Love Letters" (ballet).

Sianislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 22—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera), 23—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (opera), 24—Tchaikovsky, "Iolanta" (opera).

Taganika Theatre of Drama and Comedy (78 Chkalova St). 23—Reed; "Ten Days That Shocked the World", 24—Chokhov, "Three Sisters".

FILMS

Bear's of the Car (Mosfilm). Innokentii Smekhov plays the lead role. Chuchka (Kodina) (S Semenov).

MN INFORMATION No. 37/1981

BUSINESS

HORSES WHICH GIVE LUCK



This is Pesnyer!

Forty-four Arab horses, purchased at the 11th Caucasian Horse Fair in Pyatigorsk, have been sent to their new masters by air, sea or road. All of them were bred at the Tersky stud farm which for the last 30 years has specialized by breeding Arab horses.

Here is what Vyecheslav Shaposhnikov, director of the Plomskoi company, told our correspondent Merina Amarova:

The auction was attended by horse breeders from the USA, Canada, Holland, West Germany, Italy and Sweden.

Horses bred by our specialists have been gaining in price of late on world markets. And the Caucasian auction which brought to its organizer Prodinorg—the hefty sum of 2,308 thousand dollars, bore eloquent witness to this fact.

The largest sum, of 350 thousand dollars, was paid by Robert Stremlow, USA. He was the first person in America to

buy Soviet horses.

Howard Franklin Cole, the owner of Musket, a horse which was bred in the Soviet Union and became the national US and Canada-80 champion, bought two horses for 320 thousand dollars.

Our old customers, Dr Eugene Lacroix, from the USA, and Sylvie Garde, from West Germany, who owns Kilimanjaro, also from the Tersky stud-farm, took part in the auction.

A separate deal was concluded with Armand Hammer, of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, who bought a colt named Pesnyer for one million dollars.

The Radio Electronics Institute in Saratov and the Institutes of Agricultural Engineering in Moscow and Khar'kov have developed a machine, SEATS-1, for cutting sugar beet which does the work of some 80 people. The machine has been tested both in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union; the former will produce 600 such machines this year and there are plans to raise the annual production figure to 10,000 in the next few years.

Nishyio-iwa of Japan: a major partner for the Soviet Union

Nishyio-iwa, Japan, is one of the biggest Soviet customers. We have been trading for over 20 years, and our programme for scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR has been in existence for ten years, said M. Ueda, President of the company. Over the period we have witnessed a significant expansion in our relations in all spheres. Nishyio-iwa, for instance, has sponsored the introduction of 18 Soviet production processes in Japan. These include the continuous pour-off of steel, the coke dry quenching method, and the method of evaporative heat furnace cooling. Some of our licences and equipment are in use in the USSR. The process, as you see, is mutually advantageous and should be developed further. In addition to trade, we believe that cooperation in power engineering, electronics, transportation and production automation have promising prospects.

V/O "Technopromexport" undertakes the construction of power projects on a "turnkey" basis and in cooperation with companies of other countries;

serves experience and know-how in designing and constructing power projects.

CONCERT HALLS

Russia Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment). 22, 23—The Revival jazz-band from Holland.

Palace of Sports, Lento Central Stadium (Luzhniki). 22, 23, 24—Singer Salvatore Adamo.

Greece Theatre of the VDNKh (Prospekt Mira). 22, 23—Sheetko Molodyy (the young six-pop group).

Modern pentathlon

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Modern pentathlon

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 22 and 24—racing and trotting. Both days at 8 p.m.

CIRCUS

Swarcer Circus, Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest (9 Krymskaya St). Magic Arenas—giant circus programme, Yuri Avyrev's Fest of Illusion forms part of the programme.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 22 and 24—racing and trotting. Both days at 8 p.m.

WEATHER

July 21, Moscow, city and region, dry and hot with 30°-32°C during the day; later on, cloudy, showers and thunderstorms, the day-time temperature will drop to 20°-25°C in Moscow, and to 23°-27°C in the region.

The north of Italy is hit by strong cyclones. The temperature is still in the fourth place, but the Alpine regions are dropping sharply. The Alps are covered with snow. In the national championship,

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